

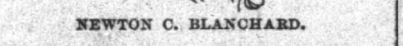
rated, silvered or gilded, not including plate glass, silvered or looking-glass plates, 40 per cent. ad valorem. Wilson bill, 35 per cent.

All glass bottles, decanters or other vessels or articles of glass, when cut, engraved,

of Iowa, Mr. O'Neil, in closing the debate, Mr. Johnson of Indiana, and ex-Speaker Grow. All the amendments to the bill, save one, that of Mr. Pickler, to make the reports of the examining surgeons open to the inspection of the applicant or his attor-

Sir Francis Cook, who married Tennie Cladin, has been sued for breach of promise. The woman who brings the suit has been married seven years, and the alleged promise to marry was given twenty-five years ago, when Sir Francis's first wife was still living.

Kossuth Has a Relapse.
TURIN, March 8.—Louis Kossuth has suffered a relapse and is now very weak.



WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-GIVING THANKS.

WANTED-TISH-MINGO CIGAR.

WANTED-GOOD GIRL, 406 BROADWAY.

WANTED-THREATENING USE STAM.

WANTED-ASSISTANT NURSE GIRL, FOR

WANTED-GOOD WHITE GIRL, GENERAL

WANTED-GOOD GIRL, TWO GENERAL

WANTED-A PROFESSIONAL HAIR-

WANTED-WOMAN FOR GENERAL

WANTED-TO BUY BUILDING ASSOCI-

WANTED-GOLD FILLING, 506, AT DEN-

WANTED-LAUNDRY WOMAN, 98 W.

WANTED-TWO EXPERIENCED SHIRT

WANTED-LADIES TO TRAVEL AND SO-

WANTED-A MATTEO GIRL, 218 N.

WANTED-FATHERS RENOVATED, 10

WANTED-FOUR DOGS, 106 CENTES

WANTED-GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL, MUST

WANTED-MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, AS

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO RUN SHIRT

WANTED-AFFLICTED WOMEN REQUIR-

WANTED-ONE SECOND-HAND, HIGH

WANTED-CHAMBERMAID AND DINING-

WANTED-YOUNG LADIES TO LEARN

WANTED-MRS. HUGLE HAS REMOVED

WANTED-QUICK, BRIGHT GIRLS FOR

WANTED-LADIES TO DO WRITING, ETC.

WANTED-THREE YOUNG LADIES TO

WANTED-A DRESS-MAKER TO TAKE

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WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-GIVING THANKS.

WANTED-REBECCA'S HAVANA, 56

WANTED-SECOND-HAND SAFETY, CALL

WANTED-MILCH COW, JERSEY GRADE

WANTED-A GOOD SERVICEABLE HORSE,

WANTED-SILVER FILLINGS, 25 CENTS

WANTED-SMOKING COUGH KNOCKED

WANTED-FINE LIVERY AND CAR-

WANTED-TO BUY COVERED SPRING

WANTED-GOOD HEALTH A SURETY IN

WANTED-TO BUY SECOND-HAND CLOTH-

WANTED-CASH FOR FURNITURE AT

WANTED-BEN PETERSON'S DICTIONARY,

WANTED-HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR

WANTED-ONE HALF OF A LOT IN CROWN

WANTED-CONSUMERS' GAS TRUST

WANTED-ONE CHANCE A CHANCE ON

WANTED-HOUSE, SEVEN ROOMS, SOUTH

WANTED-HIGH PRICES PAID FOR

WANTED-PHANTOM, MODERN, CURVED

WANTED-SWARTZ'S FEELESS HEAD

WANTED-TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED

WANTED-TO RENT BY MAY 1 A MOD-

WANTED-TO LOAN MONEY ON WATCHES

WANTED-\$8000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 6

WANTED-TO RENT BAKERY AND CON-

WANTED-TRAVELER TO TAKE SIDE

WANTED-INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL

WANTED-TO BUY SMALL SHIRT-TIE

WANTED-TO BUY PRIVATE SALE,

WANTED-TEAM HARNESSES FROM 515

WANTED-FURNISHED ROOM, 31

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON, EXCEPT SUNDAY
AT THE NEWS BUILDING,
No. 11 West Washington street.

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Interesting news correspondence is desired from all parts of the State, and will be paid for if used.

Contributions for which pay is expected should be marked with the price. The editor can not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. Contributors should preserve copies of all communications, and be signed with the name of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith. Anonymous communications can not be accepted.

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By mail, postage prepaid, the charge is 10 cents weekly or \$5 yearly, payable in advance. The date when the subscription expires is printed on the wrapper of each paper. Specimen copies mailed free on application. The postage on a single copy in a wrapper is 4 cents.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.

TELEPHONE CALLS.
Editorial Rooms—473; Business Office—151.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1894.

SOME REFLECTIONS UPON THE SENATE.

It is surprising how swiftly the Senate can move when it is dealing with a silly and vicious measure. No one can have forgotten its criminal delay in passing the repeal bill last autumn. And the country is looking forward to a repetition of dilatoriness in its treatment of the tariff bill. But yesterday Bland's crazy bill came up in the Senate. Senator Harris at once moved that it be read a second time. Senator Sherman thought that so important a bill should take the usual course, and so moved its reference to the finance committee. His motion was defeated, and almost before the opponents of the bill could catch their breath, it had been read for the third time, and was almost on the point of passing, when Mr. Sherman "requested that it go over until tomorrow"—and it went over. What Mr. Sherman could not accomplish by a motion he accomplished by a "request." He said: "No one dreamed that the bill would pass to-day." Whereupon Mr. Harris replied: "No matter what any one may have dreamed, if the Senator from Ohio wants time, he shall have it." We see here the Senate at its very worst. Good legislation must take its time—or, rather, the Senate's time—must be put through all the paces that the rules of the "dignified" body provide. But a hopelessly bad measure has the right of way, and nothing can stop it, except the intervention of senatorial courtesy.

It is no wonder that the people of the country are losing confidence in and respect for the Senate. Intended by the framers of the constitution as a check upon the more radical and capricious action of the lower House, it has proved itself on more than one occasion more radical and capricious than the more popular body. It will be remembered that the country was saved from free coinage by the wisdom and patriotism of the House of Representatives, which defeated the free coinage bill passed by the Senate. The reasons for this degeneracy are not far to seek. It is not necessary to set them out here. Further than to say that what was supposed to be the peculiar virtue of the Senate has served to make it very attractive to unworthy men. The length of the senatorial term, the lack of dependence upon the popular will, and the method of electing Senators—all these things have made it possible for unworthy men and cunning politicians to make their way into the Senate; and the supposed superior dignity of the office has made it most attractive to men who crave an artificial distinction as a cloak for their own commonplace vulgarity. The result is that the Senate has degenerated into what it is to-day. No scheme is too silly for it seriously to consider, and even to "railroad" into a law.

FOR BUNCOMBE.

We doubt whether the resolutions adopted by the township convention Saturday had any basis or purpose except for Buncombe. They recite the first section of the law which provides that the township trustee shall bury any honorably discharged soldier or sailor at an expense not to exceed \$50, where the deceased person has not left means sufficient to defray the necessary funeral expenses, or where he has left a family in such indigent circumstances that it would be distressed by the expense of such burial. With this for a topic, these resolutions declare that the construction placed upon the statute by the present trustee of Center township has been unnecessarily harsh and has imposed burdensome humiliations; that it was not the intention of the Legislature to compel the families of such soldiers and sailors to make declaration by affidavit that they were paupers. And the resolutions go on to declare that this convention's nominees will favor a "free, fair, and liberal construction of the law."

The law which makes this very liberal provision for the burial of deceased soldiers and sailors declares:

Any township trustee before assuming the charge and expense of any such funeral shall first satisfy himself, by careful inquiry into all circumstances of the case, that such person did not leave means sufficient to defray the necessary expenses, or, if he left a family, that said family is unable to provide for itself, and that such person is a pauper.

The law is specific and was intended to be most carefully guarded. It deals with a sacred subject. It means that, in view of the great and honorable services which a soldier or sailor of the recent war performed, the tax-payers shall see that at his death he has decent burial, if he has not left sufficient means for this purpose, or if his surviving family is indigent so that it would be distressed by the expense. And very properly the law provides for the most careful scrutiny before this shall take place. Very properly, we say, because there is a natural tendency to interfere with law relating to the expenditure of public money with great looseness;

and there are people, we regret to say, who, whether they need public help or not, think it no disgrace to strain a point when there is a chance to get something from the public treasury.

The law is a right law, a liberal law. But its liberality should not be abused. It is a misfortune when a family is under the necessity of accepting public money to provide for the burial expenses of one of its members, and especially one who had been a soldier. If the present township trustee has failed in any single instance to obey the law, his conduct is to be condemned. But specifications should be given, and opportunity for explanation afforded. The statistics of the trustee's office show conclusively that there is no basis for the wholesale denunciation of the resolutions; they show conclusively, also, that the law has had a "free, fair, and liberal construction." The law went into effect in March, 1889. It was then in force for seventeen months while Captain Many was trustee. During that time the expenses of the burial of thirty-one old soldiers were borne by the township. Mr. Gold has been trustee in August, 1890.

Mr. Gold has thus been in office three years and seven months. During this time he has paid the burial expenses in 101 cases—considerably more in proportion than his predecessor. In five years the township has paid the burial expenses of 132 old soldiers. This number, we say, is proof conclusive that there has been a "free, fair and liberal construction of the law." Had Mr. Bookwalter, who introduced this resolution, informed himself in regard to the facts, we feel convinced that he would not have lent himself to a sweeping condemnation of the present trustee, even for demagogic purposes.

The wisdom of the law seems to be proved by the number of cases where its relief is invoked. But it is a sad reflection that so many old soldiers here in Indianapolis should die in such extremities.

THE MERIT SYSTEM UNDER TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

On the 23d of last month the Senate adopted a resolution directing the civil service commission to investigate certain supposed violations of the civil service law and rule since March 4, 1889, by executive officers whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the Senate. The report of the commission is before the country, and, if it shows nothing else, it certainly does show how hard it is to bind a determined and inveterate spoilsman even by the plain terms of a law, and how necessary it is for civil service reformers to maintain a never-sleeping vigilance.

It is, however, encouraging to know that the infamous system of political assessments is gradually dying out. Though there have undoubtedly been many "voluntary contributions," yet as the commission says there has been but one case of political assessment coming clearly within the scope of the resolution. That case was in the internal revenue service in Kentucky, and five men were indicted, and a new trial has been granted to two of the defendants.

There is some interesting information in regard to several of the campaign clubs, organized among the subordinates in the departments at Washington. One of these clubs was known as the Ohio Republican Club. Commissioners Roosevelt and Thompson investigated its performances in 1890. Mr. Daniel A. Grosvenor, of the Treasury Department, who seems to have been specially active, defended himself and his associates before the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and insisted that there had been no violation of the law—an opinion which his superiors evidently shared, for nothing came of the investigation. In regard to this case, Messrs. Roosevelt and Thompson said:

It might or might not be possible to establish Mr. Grosvenor's guilt in a court of law. The question of legal guilt is entirely outside the scope of our duty. We are concerned with the fact that he was a member of a club which, as we have ascertained, was organized for the purpose of securing the appointment of its members to positions in the Treasury Department. We are not concerned with the fact that he was a member of a club which, as we have ascertained, was organized for the purpose of securing the appointment of its members to positions in the Treasury Department. We are not concerned with the fact that he was a member of a club which, as we have ascertained, was organized for the purpose of securing the appointment of its members to positions in the Treasury Department.

The Virginia club went through much the same experience, only the offenders in this case were tried and acquitted. They were retained in the service although their acquittal was on purely technical grounds. There were twenty men illegally employed in the Washington postoffice in May, 1891. Four of these men were subsequently removed; three received berths in the unclassified service, while thirteen were compelled to pass a competitive examination and were then regularly appointed. Further than this the postmaster had discriminated in the matter of salaries in favor of those illegally appointed and against those who had come in legally and who were higher in the service. This was finally rectified, but not until the commission had told the postmaster that it would ask that the illegal excess of salary be taken out of his own allowance.

Last November there was an ingenious piece of juggling attempted in the Indian service, by which candidates were to be appointed assistant teachers—which were unclassified positions—with the duties and salaries of teachers—which were classified positions. Secretary Smith was appealed to, and he wrote a letter to the Indian Bureau on February 16 last, in which he expressed the opinion that there was no reason for any distinction between teachers and assistant teachers, and advised the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to go to the Civil Service Commission for assistant teachers as well as for teachers, except when properly qualified Indians could be found to fill the places.

Secretary Carlisle is plainly the most relentless foe of the merit system who holds high office under the present administration. Speaking of the dismissal of Eugene B. Gaddis from the Treasury Department, the commissioner says:

It seems that (1) the Secretary of the Treasury takes the position of declining to hold that it is a violation of the civil service law to remove a man for political reasons; (2) the Secretary further takes the position that if there is a violation of the law the head of the department will not provide any remedy, but will leave the matter to the courts, and (3) the charges upon which it is now alleged that Gaddis was removed, whether true or false, were advanced some weeks or months after the removal in order to justify it.

These criticisms are wholly just. In

view of them, the commission recommends that the rules be amended so as to provide for the dismissal of any officer who makes appointments or removals as rewards for political reasons. It is further recommended "that the President be asked to adopt a rule authorizing the commission to exercise supervision over promotions and reductions, and at least to provide that no discrimination for political reasons enters into them."

The Gaddis case has brought again to the front the "secret charge evil," against which civil-service reformers are bound to protest. Mr. Roosevelt does protest, and he urges "the need of adopting a rule which shall provide for the filing of detailed charges whenever a clerk is removed, the clerk to be allowed to see these charges, and have them published, if he so desires, while the commission should be given ample authority to investigate and report, if in its opinion, the removal is made for political reasons, whether or not it purports on its face to be for a different cause." We trust that the Senate will be edified by the very able and courageous report.

BLUEFIELDS is no place for red-coats.

If the Government is going into the vacuum coinage business, there is no reason why it should not make us all rich at once.

A MEMPHIS man was shot for stealing milk. The enormity of the offense consisted in taking it from the milkman's can instead of going to the town pump.

If the county commissioners would examine a map they would find that the city of Indianapolis is part of Marion county; if they would condescend to examine the duplicates they would also find that Indianapolis pays more than nine-tenths of the county taxes. Having made these two discoveries, the commissioners, if capable of logical processes, may reach the conclusion that money expended in Indianapolis for proper public purposes and improvements, in which all the people of the county are interested, is expended for county purposes.

"COMPROMISES attended to with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction to delinquent tax-payers guaranteed in all cases."—Joel Baker.

The correspondent who can get Gladstone and Bismarck together for a few hours and report their conversation will achieve both fame and fortune.

THE House yesterday appropriated \$15,000,000 for pensions. That is a good deal of money, but it is some \$7,000,000 less than the amount disbursed for pensions during the year ending last June. Can it be that we have at last reached the top notch?

MR. WATKINSON says that the way to reform is to simplify it. And occasionally the inspirations of the star-eyed goddess are all right.

We note with satisfaction the clause put into the paving, sweeping and sprinkling contracts by the Board of Public Works, by which a contractor is to notify each person liable for assessments when the assessment is due, the amount of the same and when payable; also to what date the provisions of the Barrett law may be applied, and how. We shall thus have a most annoying and unjust situation changed. The change points the value, too, of speaking out concerning an abuse or reform in public matters. It was only a few days ago that some one wrote to Tru News complaining of the present condition, in which tax-payers receive no notice of these special taxes. Tru News approved this complaint, and suggested a remedy. Then followed communications from others in urgency of the change. And as once we have the Board of Public Works adopting the suggestion, and the whole matter in the way of being ended. There is good suggestion in this for all.

An intimate friend in public affairs, who has spoken common sense with justice will accomplish much. It is the natural order.

When you see a vacuum, send it to Mr. Bland or Mr. Bynum for coinage purposes.

Looking at the situation at Washington from a partisan standpoint solely, we can not see what the Republicans have to complain of. The Democrats are making Republican votes rapidly and steadily.

So long as the British forces remain at Bluebirds the more territory they will claim is a way Great Britain has.

We do not believe the Democrats are finding much if any comfort in the reports of local elections in various parts of the country. Hard times always hit the party in power hard under the best of circumstances. Unthinking people credit all distress to the Government. But when a party shows so little power or willingness to deal promptly and effectively with the situation, as the Democrats are displaying, it is not surprising that thinking men also become disgusted.

MR. BLANCHARD will have the privilege of voting twice for the Wilson bill.

THE Democrats fought and won at recent elections. Some of their Senators are earning the title tariff-defenders.

SENATOR McPHERSON, of New Jersey, is a man who does not seem to be afraid of responsibility. He said yesterday that the delay in reporting the tariff bill was wholly due to his opposition to reduction of duties proposed by the committee.

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It is a sad fact, but a fact nevertheless, that many men of the most scrupulous business integrity in all ordinary transactions, have no hesitancy in cheating the tax-payer, even to the limit of actual perjury.

This characteristic of human nature ought to be taken into account in forming tax laws, so as to make the temptation to perjury as small as possible. An inquisitorial tax system is always odious.

HILL is really a worse Senator than Quay. He is more active and he gets more deference and consideration from his fellow partisans.

Tax old Greenbackers ought to feel that their great doctrine is making way, now that the Bland vacuum bill has passed the House and is making such progress in the Senate.

PADDY DRIVER, the Tammany leader of the Second Assembly district, where so many raids occurred at the last election—the district from which Congressman Dunphy comes—declares that "Tammany will come out all the stronger" from an investigation. We have no doubt of it—and it smells to heaven now!

Tax county commissioners ought to cut down the court-house grounds. They can get the money to do it. It is a most-needed work, and it should be done, and done now.

"Boy's Love."

Stepping down the grassy lane, amorously as a dove,
Came an artless little dame,
Looking out ahead for love,
(All the wild rose-hedge was budding—apple boughs hung white above.)

"Whose? I first do meet
With the boy's love in my shoe,
He's the one I'm sure to wed,
Sure to wed and have him true."
She'd a fair face, sweetly peeping from a little hood of blue.

She had never had a lover,
But she dreamed of one all day,
Should she meet the miller's son,
Hidden in her shoe to-day,
For it is a test worth trying, all the wise old farmers say.

Should she meet the tanner's boy,
Should she meet the miller's son,
She was so in love with love,
She would love them either one,
Nor doubt he was the dreamed of ever since she first began.

So she met a rosy stripling,
And they passed without a word;
For he had been in the miller's house,
She was almost sure he heard,
And her snowy kerchief trembled like the plumage of a bird.

Instantly sideways glancing
Through her little blue hood,
Through her soul she felt the fragrance
Of that sprig of Southern wood,
And she thought the love was pretty, and believed him wise and good.

Then she lay awake, a-thinking
Of the lad the whole night through;
But he soonly slept his daybreak,
Just as he was used to do,
And never dreamed he'd met a dame with some boy's love in her shoe.

—MARY E. WILKINS.

"SCRAPs."

Argentina has 6,100,000 acres of wheat. Queen Victoria was born on May 24, 1819. Natural wax abounds in Washington State.

Cows are used in Japan exclusively as plows. The first "rights and lefts" in women's shoes were made in Philadelphia.

Squaws dig potatoes at Lovelock, Nev., and the bucks play poker for the proceeds. A Chinese paper, the first to be started in Canada, is being published at Vancouver, B. C.

The leaves of a tree in Dutch Guiana are so rough that they are used as sand-paper. A Florida man will catch catfish and make fertilizers of them for use in orange groves.

France is said to be at the height of her power so far as her war strength is concerned. Miss Lizzie Bailey, of Dexter, Me., has been teaching school continuously for forty-four years.

Wind which destroys blossoms and immature fruit is the greatest enemy of the coffee tree in Ceylon.

There are few wild beasts more to be dreaded than a talking man having nothing to say.

An English syndicate owns 3,000,000 acres of Texas pasture land—a larger area than some States can boast.

West Virginia has 16,000 square miles of coal fields, an area greater than the coal region of Great Britain.

The king of the Pacific coast Gypsies is dead. His real name was Palmer, but he was commonly known as "Bendigo."

The flower of the death plant of Java continually drips with a deadly poison which is distilled in the cup-like blossom.

Perhaps the oldest son-in-law in this country is Linus D. Haver, of Lebanon, Ore. He is eighty-four, and his mother-in-law is living with him at the age of ninety-nine.

Vermont has a greater percentage of improved land in proportion to its area than any other State except New York and Illinois. The dairy product of Vermont reaches \$25,000,000.

The Bachelors' Ready Marriage Club, an organization destined for the purpose of providing the necessary funds for any member who desires to be married, is in process of formation in New York.

A useful hand lamp is simply a vial filled with heated olive oil into which a small piece of phosphorus has been dropped. The light is made when the oil is poured over the phosphorus, and the bottle is uncorked, admitting the air.

Teachers in Baden and some other parts of Germany a hundred years ago were so poorly paid that they used to go about the country in front of the houses in the evening to earn a few extra pennies.

Small Boy (as grocer pours molasses into jug on cold morning)—Here, mister, you got the cold, but you got the line and measure! Grocer—That's all right, sonny, there was some in the measure before.—[Newport Daily News.]

It is announced that Paris is to build for the purpose of having a railway of 100 miles in 1890, a tubular railway eight miles long, in which trains will run on two minutes' headway. Electricity will be employed for moving the trains.

"Freddie, when you said your prayers last night, didn't you ask God to make you a good boy?" "Yes, mamma." "Well, you've been as bad as ever to-day." "But, mamma, you can't blame me if God doesn't do just what I ask him."—[Life's Calendar.]

In the days when lectures were so popular in the United States, a quarter of a century ago, the highest prize man on the platform was Professor Agassiz, who was paid \$500 a night. Sumner, Gough, Beecher, Emerson and Curtis commanded \$200. Of late years the big card was Stanley, who received \$1,810 a night.

Elihu Thomson, who is looked upon in New England as Edison's rival, invented an electrical machine when he was a boy of thirteen. That same year he entered the Philadelphia high-school, and on his graduation, four years later, he was given charge of the high-school laboratory and made an assistant professor.

Thomson is still a comparatively young man, of agreeable manners and engaging modesty.

Robert Collier tells the story of a little girl with a vivid imagination who constantly led her into amazing extravaganzas regarding things which she claimed to have seen. One day, after an extraordinary display of her inventive powers, her mother exclaimed in despair: "Oh, my dear! my dear! my dear! Don't you know that Ananias and Sapphira fell down dead on account of the lies they told?" "Oh, yes," responded the child unabashed, "I saw them carried in after they fell down dead."

After Susan B. Anthony gets through with the convention in Washington she is going to begin a campaign of New York State, and will not stop until she has visited every one of the sixty counties and stirred up a feminine boom, not to speak of securing 1,000,000 signatures to a petition for women's suffrage to present to the constitutional convention of New York in May. That done and when Susan B. Anthony says she's going to do a thing it's practically done; this plucky old lady is going to stop at West for the Kansas campaign in May and June, which means a visit to and a speech in each of the 100 counties.

A triumph in engineering is reported from the Italian port of Peru, where a twin-screw steamer of 540 tons, 170 feet long and 30 feet wide, has been successfully launched on Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable waters in the world, more than 13,000 feet above the sea. This steamer, which belongs to the Peruvian government and is to be used for freight and passenger traffic, was built on the Clyde, then taken apart in more than a thousand pieces and shipped to Mollendo by sea. It was then carried to Puno by railway and transported over the mountains on the backs of llamas and mules and put together by a Mr. John Wilson, a Scotch engineer, with great skill and success.

A citizen of this city lately returned from a tour around the world describes Port Said at the Mediterranean end of the Suez canal as the wickedest place he ever visited. During the five days I was detained there waiting for a steamer," said he, "I scarcely dared venture in the streets unattended, for assaults and robberies at mid-day were of the commonest occurrence. All nations are represented there, and the enmity between the consuls is such that criminals are rarely brought to justice. On the morning that I finally left the hotel I was horrified to find a body of a Norwegian sailor on the sidewalk with his throat cut from ear to ear and a rope around his neck, by means of which his assailant had evidently been dragging him about the streets. Nobody manifested sufficient interest in the event to even remove the body."—[Philadelphia Record.]

THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA.

Her First Trip Comes Up To Expectations—She Will Be Lightened.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—The battleship Indiana, which left the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia Wednesday morning, dropped anchor off the breaker late yesterday afternoon, after a most successful preliminary trial. She will be back at her dock in Philadelphia to-day. Early yesterday morning the ship was put to sea and given a hard run of four hours over the course usually chosen by the Cramps for their builders' trials. This course is off the five-fathoms bank, extending between the southwest and northeast lightships, the distance being 9.65 knots. Three trips were made over this course. The first, under natural draft was accomplished at 14.1 knots. The second under half-forced draft in a trifle less than 15 knots, and the third under forced draft, at 15.35 knots. The guaranteed speed of the Indiana is 15 knots. The engine, which behaved splendidly, reached the maximum velocity of 128 revolutions a minute, the average under forced draft being 122. With selected coal, and a steady draught of water, there seems to be no doubt that the big battleship will average 16½ knots an hour when the official trial trip is made.

The result of the trip was so far ahead of expectations that Edwin Cramp, who has charge of the ship, gave orders last evening that she should return to the yard instead of taking a run to sea, as is customary with ships on a first trial. Everybody aboard is well pleased with the behavior of the Indiana. The machinery works perfectly. The steamer has no rudder, and there is no doubt that she will take her destined place as one of the queens of battlefleets of the world.

She Will Be Lightened.—It appears that the reasons for the suggestion by Chief Naval Constructor Hiebhorn that four of the eight-inch guns of the battleship Indiana be taken off have been misunderstood. It has been assumed that the change was recommended because it would correct a lack of stability in the great battleship. The chief constructor says the reason for the change is a desire to lighten the vessel. The removal of the four guns in the bow would reduce the weight of the draft by three and a half inches. Ordinarily this would be of small moment, but as the Indiana has no keel, and is very flat-bottomed, the saving means a good deal in the ability of the ship to drag across a shoal place and enter some of our shallow harbors in case of distress.

So, also, it is said, the testing tests which have been made with the Indiana are no indication of suspicion touching her stability, as the same tests are applied to all naval vessels before acceptance by the Government, and are, in fact, required by the contracts.

FOR COXEY'S ARMY.

The Badges and Sashes Already Provided—Another Appeal To-Day.

MASSILON, O., March 8.—Fac-similes of the badges to be worn in the great pilgrimage to Washington, projected by Coxey, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, have been further robbery of the people by interest upon bonds or other paper, were issued to-day. There are eight of them, and one and all they are decidedly picturesque. All of them bear the inscription "Peace on Earth."

Some are adorned with a laurel wreath, others with two hands clasped, others with six hearts fastened together by a pole passing through the center of each; others have a design consisting of a legal-tender dollar bill, and others again have battle-axes and chains. Each badge also bears the inscription, "Death to Bonds." Designs for the sashes to be worn also made up. The sashes will be of red, white and blue; those of the group marshals will be of red, commissary marshals blue, surgeon marshals green, commissary marshals yellow, community marshals green, the surgeon marshals green, the marshals' aids, pink, and general marshals of purple. The latter will also wear a special badge which is a fac-simile of a quill pen.

In addition every officer and member of the pilgrimage will wear a badge in his or her hat or bonnet, giving the number of the group, the letter of the commune, the sign of the canton and the name of the community to which he belongs. A final appeal to labor unions, farmers' alliances and other organizations to furnish line and report here on Easter Sunday, is also being issued to-day. It concludes with the words, "Hurry, ye bondsmen, and protest against the yoke, now and forever."

VIEWS OF THE STATE PRESS.

The musical click of the well-filled pocketbook disappeared with the departure from power of the Republican party. An empty pocketbook takes the place of the click—[Greenback Era.]

The individual who has the ingenuity to invent or produce something new and novel—something that will strike the public fancy—will have no trouble to find purchase. Business depression will interfere but slightly with his operations, his patronage. But it will have to be something that somebody else hasn't had on the market.—[South Bend Times.]

The Wilson bill will probably benefit 10 per cent. of the people, and the 90 per cent. comprising that great army of bread winners for whose benefit the Democratic party promised to legislate, will suffer. The wage-earners are now learning in the school of experience, a very dear school, but it is the only one at which most people will learn.—[Frankfort News.]

Whisky and sugar seems to be the tithe which will bring grief to the Democratic Senators. There is room for scandal and cause for suspicion in the rise and fall of refinery stock and the visit of the president of the Sugar Trust to Washington where he holds conferences with Democratic Senators. It is charged that the sugar schedule is being manipulated for the benefit of speculators, and that men familiar with committee-room secrets are speculating.—[Terre Haute Express.]

Bismarck has visited the country. The scandalism that corrupts voters with money, salutes ballot-boxes and doctors returns has been punished in Indiana as in New York. Sim Cox, an Indianapolis boss, served a term in the penitentiary for ballot-box stuffing. McKane, a New York boss, has entered upon a six-year term at Sing Sing for his Greasy Pole ballot-box stuffing and returns perversion, with two of his associates in crime. Those who attempt the same game in Floyd county, should there be such attempts, will be ferried out, exposed publicly through the press, and prosecuted to the end of the law. The penitentiary is the proper place for the corrupt election boss. The temper of the people is such just now as will brook no such attempts at pollution of the ballot.—[New Albany Ledger.]

Be Notified It.

"Isn't that delicious, uncle?" ecstatically cried the young girl. "Did you notice that lovely strain?"

"Yes," hoarsely muttered the old man, as he anxiously watched the pianist swaying backward and forth. "But if he makes another strain like that I'll be hanged if he don't break his back."

"Many diseases arise from one cause—blood impurity."

Beecham's Pills

Purify the blood and thus, go to the root of many maladies.

25 cents a box.

THE NEW YORK STORE

(Established in 1853.)

Tempting Dress Goods

The dress goods aisle has been crowded during the past few days and you can just imagine how it will be tomorrow after these prices have been read.

45-inch navy blue Newport Serge, strictly all-wool and soft finish, a better quality than we have sold at 75c, for 59c a yard.

Also 10 pieces 45-inch navy blue Pin Spot Armures, another good 75c cloth, for 59c a yard.

Please bear in mind the quantity is limited and we don't expect to be able to secure any more at this price.

All-Wool Henriettas, 40 inches wide, in red, navy, green, tan and all good shades at 39c a yard, our regular 50c quality.

10 pieces more of those popular Silk and Wool Checks at 40c a yard.

Just a few pieces left of that fine, all-Wool \$1 Black Henrietta at 69c a yard.

All the remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods go on sale to-morrow at prices which will soon clean out the lot.

Amusements To-Night.

ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE—Annie Ward Tuffy in "Lady Blarney."
PARK THEATRE—"Gee."
EMPIRE THEATRE—Billy Plimmer Specialty Company.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH—New York Philharmonic Club.

G. A. R.

Running Commentary on the Present Condition of the Order.

J. Wesley Gilman, department commander of Maine, in an open letter, has requested the presidents and instructors of colleges and schools throughout the State of Maine to prevent the arranging of games of football and base-ball on Memorial Day. "This request," he says, "should be made general, not only in behalf of the 450,000 comrades of the G. A. R., as well as an equal number of ex-soldiers and sailors not members, but all survivors and comrades of those who stood in defense of national integrity and the perpetuity of free institutions which make our country great and free."

The contest for department commander in the New York Encampment that met at Rochester last week was as hotly contested as usual, lasting during an entire afternoon, resulting in the election of John C. Shotts, of Yonkers, by a vote of 370 to 30 for Joseph W. Kay, of Brooklyn, who has been a prominent candidate for the position at the last four encampments.

The annual encampment of the Department of Iowa will meet at Council Bluffs, June 18, 19 and 20.

The twelfth annual encampment of the Department of Virginia will meet at Parkersburg, April 25 and 26. The second annual convention of the Women's Relief Corps and the division encampment of the Sons of Veterans will meet at the same time and place.

In addition to the equestrian stunts of General Thomas and McPherson, like statues of General Sherman and Grant will be erected in Washington during the present year. The Army of the Tennessee has on hand a considerable fund to be used in erecting an equestrian statue of General Sherman to be placed in one of the public parks at Washington.

The mayor of Brooklyn vetoed an ordinance passed by the aldermen appropriating \$10 to fire three salutes in various sections of that city on Washington's birthday, whereupon Stephen Post, G. A. R., took up the question and fired 100 guns from Ft. Greene at the expense.

The Horace Greeley statue committee has decided to unveil the Greeley statue on Memorial Day. It will be erected in the triangular park at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue and Thirty-second street, and as this locality has no special name a request will be made to the Board of Aldermen to name it "Greeley Square."

The Commissioner of Pensions has revoked the order preventing employees in the Pension Office from attesting the signatures to vouchers of pensioners when presented in person. The order directed payments and put pensioners to great inconvenience, hence the protestation that restored the old order.

In a recent address before the department encampment of the Department of the Potomac, at Washington, Commander-in-Chief Adams dwelt upon the lesson in patriotism that it was incumbent upon the Grand Army to teach, of which the chief was loyalty to the flag. The veterans would soon fall out, and the sons would take their place. They should teach the doctrine that no flag but the flag of the Union could be allowed to float from any staff within our borders.

The Army Register gives the full strength of the National Guard as follows: New York, 12,995 men and officers; Pennsylvania, 8,500; Ohio, 5,825; South Carolina, 5,805; Illinois, 4,500; California, 4,200; Massachusetts, 4,000; Indiana, 400. Forty-eight companies, aggregating 2,600 officers and men. The full guard force, including officers and men, is shown to be 112,496.

Notwithstanding the fact that the national organization of the G. A. R. declined to accept the deed for the site upon which the Andersonville prison was situated, for the reason that it did not desire to perpetuate its memory, between two and three hundred veterans from the North visit the spot each year. The land is still the property of the Department of Georgia, but the project for improving the place has been abandoned.

The National Cemetery is situated about a half a mile from the old stockade, occupying an elevated spot in the midst of an oak forest. There are 120 acres in the reservation, twenty-five of which are enclosed in a brick wall containing 13,703 graves.

The abandonment of the care of the Mt. McGregor cemetery where General Grant died, by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, has caused much unfavorable criticism, especially in the Eastern States, and in New York. The question was brought to the attention of the New York department which recently met at Rochester, and some decided action will be taken soon. It is thought that there are many veterans in receipt of comfortable pensions who would be glad to see their day's work in the custody of the house where General Grant died, without much compensation. A retired officer of the regular army might be found who would perhaps accept the position. The room where General Grant died and the house is kept just as he left it. The place is visited by thousands of people every year.

Every department encampment held up to date reports the largest attendance for several years, and general surprise is expressed at the small loss of members reported. Many resolutions reported and adopted by the various encampments declare pensions to be a vested right and may the law direct what manner and under what circumstances that right may be suspended or the payment of a pension withheld. They demand that the provision requiring thirty years' service be dropped, and a full hearing before payment is stopped be enforced.

The State of Illinois has placed in the old hall of the "Living Hall," a statue of Gen. James A. Shields as a companion to that of Abraham Lincoln. General Shields served in the Mexican war as well as the civil war as governor of Oregon and represented two States in the United States Senate.

The New Hampshire department encampment was held at Concord last week. The report of the assistant adjutant-general showed a membership of 5,340—a net loss of only fifty-three members. Commander-in-Chief Adams was present, and was welcomed by Governor Smith on behalf of the State. David R. Pearce was elected department commander.

The Department of Connecticut held its encampment at Hartford during last week. The report of the assistant adjutant-general gave the present membership of the department as 3,774. The loss of members during the past year was 181. The department has a fund of \$3,150, a gain of \$405, and property valued at \$400. The total value of bonds property is \$16,080, consisting of post funds, \$26,549; relief fund, \$44,728; post property, \$53,544; real estate, \$38,108. The sum of \$7,381 was expended for relief during the past year. The decision of the judge-advocate was given that the grave of a man who served in the army, and who afterward committed a murder and was hanged while serving in the State prison for that crime, may be decorated on Memorial Day.

Commander-in-Chief Adams and a portion of his staff were present. Selah G. Beckman was elected commander.

The department commander of Nebraska approves the resolutions recently adopted by the Lafayette Post, of New York, declaring for the supremacy of the national flag.

Candidates for commander of the Department of Ohio are multiplying. The latest announcements are Capt. E. B. Smith, of Sidney; Maj. Charles Townsend, of Athens, and Capt. J. W. Green, of Toledo. For senior vice-commander, J. B. Sampson, of Cincinnati, and B. M. Johnson, of Lima, are being pushed by their friends.

Senior Vice-Commander J. S. Mason, of Medina, O., will introduce and advocate the proposition before the Ohio department encampment, to be held at Lima, to admit the sons of soldiers to membership.

The E. F. Noyes Post of Cincinnati has recently finished the finest hall in the West, and will remove into it in early date. The members of this post, accompanied by

their wives and daughters, will visit Dayton March 13, where they will be the guests of the "Old Soldiers' Home" building.

Commander-in-Chief Adams has approved the recommendation of the department encampment of New York, "that military instruction be made a part of the military school system, to the end that the young of our land receive preliminary training." He says:

"The United States maintains only a small standing army and leaves the defense of the country in case of war to rest upon the army of volunteers. The rapidity with which the time available for the instruction of such a device to a very brief period, the organized army even including the National Guard and militia, is of insignificant proportions when put in comparison with the armies of the other great powers of the world, and our strength is to be found in the instructed young of the country who may come to its defense in time of peril."

It is not generally known to what extent the Southern States pension and care for their veterans of the civil war. All these States either pension or provide homes for their needy soldiers. Georgia heads the list, having paid last year \$345,000 to 7,400 pensioners, and this year \$358,000 to 8,200 veterans and 2,900 widows. Alabama comes next, with 4,955 pensioners, who received last year \$183,124.32. It has no home, North Carolina has 4,474 pensioners, who receive \$105,000 and has a soldiers' home with fifty inmates, costing about \$10,000 per annum to maintain. Virginia has 3,450 pensioners, and pays \$20,225 a year to a home with 181 inmates, costing \$15,220. South Carolina has 2,249 pensioners, who receive \$50,000, but has no home. Mississippi has 2,000 pensioners, who receive \$82,400, but no soldiers' home. Arkansas has 787 pensioners receiving \$31,375, and a home with twenty inmates. Florida has 374 pensioners, who receive \$87,841. It has a home costing \$10,000, but not now open. Louisiana has no pensioners, but has a home with fifty inmates, costing \$8,000 a year. Tennessee has 570 pensioners receiving \$81,575, and 116 inmates of a home costing \$22,000, which costs \$7,500 to maintain. Texas has no pensioners, but maintains a home with 105 inmates at a cost of \$7,585. Maryland and Missouri each have a home with less than 100 inmates, which cost about \$12,000 a year each. This makes a total of 27,211 Confederate pensioners and 116 inmates of homes, and costing \$1,150,586. War is a pretty expensive luxury.

A recent letter from the wife of Corporal Turner, who, it will be remembered, recently submitted to a second operation on both his legs, says that for some days after the operation the improvement of her husband was marvelous, but he had a temporary relapse, and at the time of writing was suffering more than at any other time since the operation. She feels, however, that he is on the road to recovery, and the doctor says that he does recover he will be free from pain than at any time during the last thirty years. The corporal is still confined at the Seely Hospital, Brooklyn, where the operation was performed.

The Iowa State Legislature has revived the proposition to build a soldiers' monument at Des Moines. One hundred and sixty thousand dollars was appropriated by successive Legislatures. A few years ago, a commission was appointed and instructed to prepare a site and foundation on the capitol grounds "for the purpose of perpetuating an expression on the part of the people of the State of Iowa, of their appreciation of the patriotic courage and distinguished soldierly bearing of their fellow citizens, as manifested during the recent war of the Rebellion. The new State House grounds at that time were not graded, and as the kind and style of the monument had not been determined upon, no action was taken by the commission, and the matter was allowed to rest until a design by Mrs. Harriet A. Ketcham, was accepted out of forty-eight presented. Since that time the personnel of the commission has changed, and now the veterans are looking after the matter and demanding that something be done. An investigation develops the fact that the original design has almost entirely disappeared, and a design recently made by the New England Monument Company has been accepted in its stead, and a contract entered into with that company for building it. The commission had decided to change the location from the capitol grounds to a park known as the "old capitol site. There is some objection to this change, and the present Legislature has been asked to interfere and require the monument to be put in its original position upon the present magnificent capitol grounds. Inasmuch as it is reasonably sure that Iowa will begin the work of building the monument at an early day.

The following paragraph from the last general order of the Department of Washington and Alaska, will be of interest to every G. A. R. comrade in the land:

"The postmark is the only club-house the average veteran can afford. The time that he will enjoy its benefits will not be long. Let, by an ever-ready hand, be made so pleasant and the meetings interesting, and continues by advising the 'boys' to keep the camp-fire burning. That is practical Grand Army talk."

The Society of the Army of the Potomac, representing the Fifth Corps, will hold its twenty-fifth annual reunion at Concord, N. H., June 23 and 24. Persons who served in that army, from general to musician, are eligible to membership in this association.

Thomas G. Lawler, of Rockford, is a prominent candidate for commander of the department of Illinois.

The Champaign County (Illinois) Soldiers' Association has awarded the contract for a soldiers' monument to be erected in Mt. Hope cemetery at Champaign. The monument is to be of the best Vermont granite.

W. A. C.

A unique, interesting and successful entertainment was recently given by the Summer Relief Corps, of Sacramento, Cal., known as the "Living Game of Whist." The entertainment opened with the Infanta march, by thirty-two little girls, eight in white, eight in red and eight in blue. The march is new and beautiful, and the effect under the changing lights was charming, the fanciful groups enhancing the scenic effects.

"Living Whist" followed, introducing the costumes of the kings, queens and knaves of the playing cards, while the hearts, diamonds, spades and clubs were marked upon the shoulders or sashes of the wearers.

The game was preceded by a march, followed by the shuffle, the cut and the selection of the hands. The thirteen tricks were then played, each player advancing a card representing the number of points won. These were Spanish, York, Hurford, gaithe, waltz, minuet, Aurora, waltz, stately minuet, caper, tango, cavotte, Trotter, Oxford minuet, assembly gaithe, tipple schottische, Badger gaithe, the latter preceded by a Spanish cavotte dance, and finally the academy waltz.

The Joel Wolfe W. R. C. of Rushville recently cared for a comrade's daughter who was suffering from hip and spinal disease caused by a fall some years ago. The father is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind., and the daughter was with relatives at Rushville. The attention of Mrs. Conklin, department president, was called to the case. She placed the girl under the care of Dr. C. L. Wilson, of this city, who is himself a soldier and past department commander of Towson, Maryland, Georgia, who offered to give the patient the needed attention free of charge, leaving the W. R. C. with only the expense of boarding and incidentals.

Mrs. Julia S. Conklin, department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, in a recent order replying to a question as to whether the W. R. C. can lawfully assist the needy who are not ex-soldiers, or members of their families, says: "First, it is our sacred duty to render all needed assistance to the Union veterans and his dependent ones; for we are banded together, and charity should always begin at home. This duty fully discharged, we may claim the right to still upon us, and when we are able to assist others in need, it is not only our privilege but our duty to do so. Money expended in this way would be taken from the comrade's purse, and cannot be reported as relief expended, but must be reported as disbursements from the general fund. The principles of humanity demand that we should render to our fellow-creatures aid in their misfortunes and comfort in their distress. A cup of cold water given in His name will be remembered and rewarded."

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature, at the request of the Woman's Relief Corps of that State, appropriating a sum of money to erect a building near the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, in that State, for the purpose of sheltering indigent soldiers and sailors and their wives, mothers and army nurses, residents of that State, to be called the Woman's Relief Corps Home. Women are not admitted to National Soldiers' Homes. It is claimed that the widows and dependent mothers of veterans during the latter's absence in the army by supporting themselves and families, and that they should not be separated from their husbands in old age.

The following statistics will show the condition of the W. R. C. in the Department of Massachusetts, viz.: Number of corps instituted during the year, 9; number of corps during the year, 4; number of meetings held during the year, 3,527; number of members in good standing, 12,980; gain, 486; number of corps with treasurer's work properly performed and books correct, 151; number of corps having received \$1,150 amount of money in relief fund, \$16,683.39; amount expended in relief, \$2,227.65; amount turned over to posts, \$8,888.19; total amount of money expended in relief of relief fund, \$17,116.87; amount of relief other than money, \$2,141.54; total relief, including food, clothing and money, \$19,258.41; number of corps contributing, 112; expended for any purpose, \$253.71; number of corps contributing, 21.

The Leslie W. R. C. of Shelbyville, Ind., with only twenty members, many of whom live on farms in the country, has built a comfortable hall, which it has been enjoying for some time. The members have kept themselves occupied with caring for the needy, which included the founding of a member to a hospital, where a dangerous and expensive surgical operation was performed, the corps bearing all the expenses.

Mrs. Margaret W. Wines, past national president of the W. R. C., has been appointed matron of the Illinois Reform School for Girls.

The Springfield (O.) district convention of the W. R. C. approved the candidacy of Mrs. Sarah D. Wines for department president. Mrs. Wines has served the order in various department positions with credit. Mrs. D. H. Spaulding, president of Nevins Corps, Rockford, Ill., was presented with a handsome and elaborate gold badge with diamonds, last week, by the members of that corps, which included the matron of the hospital, where she has been caring for the needy, which included the founding of a member to a hospital, where a dangerous and expensive surgical operation was performed, the corps bearing all the expenses.

The committee in charge of the exercises here on Memorial Day has extended an invitation to ex-President Harrison to deliver the address on that occasion.

Nelson Truist Post at Winchester, together with several other corps, has approved the candidacy of Comrade A. O. Marsh, of Winchester, for department commander. Comrade Marsh has served as a member of the board of visitors to the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home at Kriehofen, and has long occupied a prominent position in Grand Army circles in this State.

Col. I. N. Walker, senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., is being discussed as a possible candidate for commander-in-chief at the approaching National Encampment. Colonel Walker says he is not a candidate, but a large number of the prominent comrades in the State are anxious that Indiana should be recognized by the national organization, and the probabilities now are that the Department Encampment will decide to present his name to the National Encampment as a candidate for commander-in-chief. Colonel Walker is now engaged in visiting the Department Encampments of the various States for Commander-in-Chief Adams, who is unable to travel by reason of disability from wounds received during the war.

There has been a good deal of discussion in the G. A. R. circles during the last few weeks concerning the violation of the State law which punishes by a fine persons who wear the G. A. R. button, and are not entitled to wear it. It is said that certain politicians who are not members of the order are wearing the button for the purpose of deceiving veterans and thus obtaining their votes.

BRAZIL'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Belief That His Election Means a Restoration of Peace.

The unofficial canvass of the votes cast in the election in Brazil indicate that Senator Prudente Moraes has been chosen President by an overwhelming majority, although it will probably be a month or more before official returns are received from the twenty States, owing to the vast extent of the republic, the lack of means of communication by railroad or telegraph, and the general disorder which prevails. The President-elect is a lawyer, and is about fifty years of age. He is thought highly of by all parties, and is conceded to be an able statesman—just the sort of man the republic needs in her present trouble. He is

now President of the Senate. He is wealthy, and lives on his large estate near Campenas, in the State of Sao Paulo. Even during the empire he was known as an ardent republican, so that his election is a distinct blow to the hopes which the royalist element may have entertained of the restoration of the former order of things. He will not assume the duties of the office until the 15th of September. The rebels, deprived of their chief excuse for prolonging the war, discouraged by their failure during eight months of desultory fighting to win any success of importance, and unable to receive recognition from any foreign power, will probably soon give up the struggle and make the best terms they can with the new administration.

Explained.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Cornsoll, "these remarks 'bout scientific cookin' is mighty puzzlin'."

"I reckon," replied her husband, "one person says that fish ain't fit for eat, another says to orient tea tech me, and another declares that bread is mighty wholesome."

"Notions nowadays is mighty new-fangled."

"But it explains athin ter me. With our ancestors subsistin' on improper diet all these years, an' lettin' of their constitutions run down, it ain't no wonder they come ter raise oddies."

An Apparent Contradiction.

Reading (Pa.) papers make mention of the fact that Ferdinand Holtenland, a German veteran of that city, has drunk no beer since 1871, and that he has taken twelve tons of the quantities of milk he has taken.

Unchanging Love.

A mother thinks her daughter's faithful piano practicing is sweet music. That is true.

Facial Blemishes.

The largest institution in the world for the treatment of the skin, scalp and complexion, removal of Moles, Warts, Pimples, Freckles, Tan, Red Pimples, Eczema, Itch, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Scabies, and all other skin diseases. For sale everywhere, or sent by mail, 30 cents for a trial bottle. Consultation free. 125 West 42d St., N. Y.

THE POPE'S NEW PHYSICIAN

PASTOR KNEIPP, WHO HAS MADE MANY WONDERFUL CURES.

A Bavarian Doctor Who Has Patients of Every Grade—Peculiarities of His Treatment—Some Noted Cases He Has Had.

An interesting dispatch was that which came from Rome the other day to the effect that Pope Leo had held a consultation with Pastor Kneipp, the Bavarian priest doctor, who had gone to Rome at the express invitation of the supreme pontiff. The Pope explained to the Bavarian "wonder doctor," as he is called, the state of his health and spoke particularly of the intestinal troubles from which he suffers. Father Kneipp, it is said, assured his holiness that the ailments were not serious, and predicted for him several more years of life. He advised the holy father to try cold water bathing, and by his order Father Kneipp has just made his first trial of the treatment.

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